

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program and the Mammography Quality Standards Act;

Whereas, in the last 25 years early detection and testing rates have increased, with nearly 75 percent of women over 40 years of age now receiving regular mammograms, compared with 30 percent of such women in 1982;

Whereas, in the last 25 years, the 5 year breast cancer survival rate has increased to 98 percent when the cancer is caught before it spreads beyond the breast, compared with 74 percent in 1982;

Whereas, without better prevention and a cure, 1 in 8 women in the United States will continue to suffer from breast cancer—a devastating disease with physical, emotional, psychological, and financial pain that can last a lifetime;

Whereas, without a cure, an estimated 5,000,000 Americans will be diagnosed with breast cancer—and more than 1,000,000 could die—over the next 25 years;

Whereas, Susan G. Komen for the Cure is challenging individuals, communities, States, and Congress to make breast cancer an urgent priority;

Whereas, Susan G. Komen for the Cure recognizes that in the world of breast cancer, the big questions are still without answers: what causes the disease and how it can be prevented; and

Whereas, Susan G. Komen for the Cure is marking its 25th anniversary by recommitting to finish what it started and end breast cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Susan G. Komen for the Cure on its 25th anniversary;

(2) recognizes Susan G. Komen for the Cure as a global leader in the fight against breast cancer and commends the strides the organization has made in that fight; and

(3) supports Susan G. Komen for the Cure's commitment to attaining the goal of a world without breast cancer.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 2007

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 25; that on Wednesday, following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business for 60 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak therein, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the majority and final 30 minutes under the control of the Republicans; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 761.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I understand my colleague from Tennessee, Senator ALEXANDER, wishes to make some final comments tonight.

If there is no further business today, I ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of Senator ALEXANDER, the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

AMERICA'S COMPETITIVENESS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico. I say to him, it is always nice to serve with him in the Senate but especially this week because this week the Senate, as anyone can see, is debating perhaps the two greatest issues facing our country. One is a way forward in Iraq, about which we have profound disagreements; two is, how do we keep our jobs in a competitive world, how do we keep our brainpower advantage so we can continue this remarkable situation we find ourselves in where our country produces about 30 percent of all the money in the world, gross domestic product, for about 5 percent of the people?

I believe the election last November was as much about the conduct of business in Washington, DC, as it was about the conduct of the war in Iraq. I think most people—and I have said this many times—most people want to see us acting like grownups dealing with big issues. They know that while we have our principles and we have our politics, there are some issues before us that are simply too big for one political party to solve. We have not reached the point on Iraq where we can do that. I am hopeful we can. We need a political settlement here as much as Iraq needs one there. But we have reached—or we are close to reaching—a political settlement on the other great issue we are debating this week; that is, competitiveness. This is a great big issue. This is of concern to Tennesseans in every county where I go. This is the feeling down deep in your gut or in your heart while sitting around the table at night: Am I going to have a job? As the Presiding Officer has spoken eloquently to this, we come at this from many different ways, but we see that our country now is in a very fortunate position that we can't take for granted.

I was trying to think of an appropriate analogy today, and I was thinking of the University of Tennessee women's basketball team. I heard some nice compliments paid to the Wisconsin teams today. I think Pat Summitt and the University of Tennessee women's basketball team have won seven national championships, including the one this year.

There was a time 20 years ago when the University of Tennessee women's basketball team coached by Pat Summitt played any team in the Southeastern Conference and it wasn't even close. Everybody knew the Lady Volunteers—the Lady Vols—were so good, so strong, so far ahead that they were going to win. Now they still win, but they really have to work to win because there are a lot of great teams in the Southeastern Conference. In fact,

there are a lot of great teams around the country, and that is the way as we look in the world in which we live today.

We cannot take for granted 1 year longer that our children and our grandchildren will enjoy this remarkable standard of living we have. There are a number of steps we need to take to deal with that.

The step we are talking about this week with a reasonable degree of consensus is keeping our brainpower advantage. Why do we say brainpower advantage? Because that is one way we gained our wealth as a country. In fact, many of the studies show that at least half and maybe a good deal more of the growth in the wealth of families, the family incomes in America since World War II, has come from technological advances. That is going back a long ways. That is from Thomas Edison's inventions. That is from Henry Ford's inventions, Walter Chrysler's inventions, and more recently the Google invention. Wherever those inventions come, the jobs grow.

I learned a long time ago that as important as it is for Governors, for example, to recruit jobs, it is more important to grow jobs. We were feeling pretty good down in Tennessee 25 years ago when Saturn came from General Motors and Nissan came to Tennessee. I added it all up, and that was 10,000 or 12,000 jobs. Then the suppliers came, and that was a lot more jobs.

But in Tennessee, as in most places in America, we lose jobs every year. The numbers are a little elusive. But in a State such as Tennessee where 2.5 million people work, maybe we lose 10 percent of our jobs every year. They just disappear. Companies go out of business. But that must mean we must create about that many new jobs every year. So the strong economies, the economies that are growing—the United States being the prime example—are the economies which create the best environment for the growth of the largest number of good new jobs. That is what a progrowth policy is.

We Republicans, we on this side of the aisle, are saying progrowth—yes, that means low taxes. I agree. I vote for low taxes. When I was Governor of Tennessee, we had low taxes. I believe we had the lowest taxes per capita in the country. That wasn't enough. We were the third poorest State, and we had low taxes. The problem was we had a lot of other rules and regulations and impediments and impairments that kept us from raising our family incomes. For example, we had a usury limit of 10 percent. We had very restrictive banking laws. On the good side, we had a right-to-work law. That helped us. There were a number of things that created a more competitive environment. On the negative side, we had a bad road system. Now we have one of the best four-lane highway systems in America.

As we worked through the goal of how do we in our State of Tennessee go